

GLIGORE, V., conf.; DIMITRESCU, I., dr.

Contribution to the study of painful epigastric syndromes in association with intermittent gastric volvulus. Med. intern. 14 no.4:433-443 Ap '62.

1. Lucrare efectuată la Clinica a II-a medicală, I.M.F. Cluj.
(ABDOMEN, ACUTE) (STOMACH VOLVULUS)

GOIA, I., prof.; GLIGORE, V., conf.; BUBUIANU, G., dr.; DUTU, A., dr.;
PODUT, E., dr.; STOICA, D., ing.

Meteorological changes as factors in the etiopathogenesis of acute
vascular accidents. Med. intern. 14 no.12:1427-1432 D '62.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a II-a medicala, I.M.F. Cluj.
(WEATHER) (CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES) (CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS)
(THROMBOSIS) (HEMORRHAGE)

GLIGORE, V., conf.; LUCACIU, OL., dr.; RUB, D., dr.; DIMITRESCU, I., dr.

Coronary manifestations in cervico-dorsal spondyloses. Med. intern.
14 no.12:1487-1492 D '62.

1. Lucrare efectuata la I.M.F. din Cluj.
(SPINAL DISEASES) (CORONARY DISEASE)

ROMANIA

GILGOR, V., Prof. Dr. KHEBENIUS, V., Veterinarian, and Collaborators of the Institute of Zootechnical Research (Institutul de Cercetari Zootehnice)

"Use of Stimulators in the Growth and Fattening of Young Sheep."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol. 17, No. 2, Feb 1963, pp 5-24.

ABSTRACT (Authors' English summary modified): This is a report on a comparative study of the influence of stimulants (hormonal castration, methyl thiouracil, insulin, inulin and tisseular gall-bladder extract) on the growth and fattening processes in young sheep. Six lots of experimental and one control, of each 10 head of 2-month old Taine Merino male sheep were used. During the experimental period, from July 20 to October 27, the animals were kept indoors and the conditions of feeding.

GLIGORE, V.

The hyperfolliculinic visceral syndrome. Stud. carcin. endocr. 14
no. 2:225-235 '63.

(ESTROGENS) (CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES) (UROLOGY)
(GASTROENTEROLOGY) (BILIARY TRACT)

GLIGORE, V.; GOZARIU, L.; GHERMAN, Gr.; LUCACIU, O.; HOLAN, T.; SZANTAY, I.;
FARCASAN, M.

Changes in the function of hepato-cellular uptake of S-35 labelled
methionine in patients with hyperfolliculinism. Stud. cercet. endocr.
14 no.2:264-266 '63.

(ESTROGENS)	(LIVER)	(METHIONINE)	(METABOLISM)
	(SULFUR ISOTOPES)	(LIVER FUNCTION TESTS)	

GLIGORE, V.; LUCACIU, OL.; PAPILIAN, V.V.

Research on a generalized angiopathy in diabetes mellitus. Stud.
cercet. endocr. 14 no.4/5/6:533-538 '63.

*

GLIGORE, V., prof.; LUCACIU, O., dr.; PAPILIAN, V.V., dr.

Research on the clinico-morphological parallelism between
micro- and macro-angiopathy in patients with diabetes
mellitus. Med. intern. 15 no.8:949-955 Ag '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a II-a medicala, I.M.F., Cluj
(director: prof. V. Gligore).
(DIABETIC ANGIOPATHIES) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)
(PATHOLOGY)

GLIGORE, V., prof.; LUCACIU, O., dr.; In colaborare cu: HOLAN, T., conf.;
BRIFF, Gh., dr.; FOGANCEANU, P.

Contribution to the study of capillary permeability in
diabetes mellitus. (Preliminary note; presentation of a method).
Med. intern. (Bucur) 16 no.9:1075-1078 S '64.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a II-a medicala, Cluj (prof.
V. Gligore) in institutul de medicina nucleara, Cluj (conf.
T. Holan).

GILGORE, V., prof.; LACROIX, O., dr.; PAIN, P., dr.; SCHER, P., dr.;
SCHER, Maria, biol.; PAIN, E., chim.

Research on the disorders of carbohydrate metabolism in chronic
diffuse hepatopathy. Med. intern. (Bucur. 17 no.9:1977-1984
3 '65.

1. lucrare efectuată în clinica a doua a clinicii de boli medicofarmaceutice, Cluj (director: prof. V. Gilgore).

GLIGORIC, Branko, inz., asistent (Beograd, Starca Vujadina 15)

Counterbalancing the mass of rotary machinery parts. Pt. 1.
Tehnika Jug:Suppl.: Masinstvo 12 no.3:481-487 Mr '63.

1. Masinski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

JCVANOVIC, Dobrivoje, inž., docent (Beograd, Starca Vujadina 15);
GLIGORIC, Branko, inž., asistent

Analysis of the elements for a sound organization of the
maintenance and lubrication of machinery and equipment in
an enterprise. Pt. 1. Tehnika Jug 18 no.6:Suppl.:Organizacija
rada 13 no.6:1174-1184. Je '63.

1. Masinski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

JOVANOVIC, Dobrovoje, inz., dezent. (B. Grad, Brack. G. Grad. 13); GLIKOVIC,
Branko, assistant.

Analysis of the elements for a sound organization of the main-
tenance and lubrication of machinery and equipment in an en-
terprise. Technical Document 7: Supplement: Organization of
13 no. 7: 1375-1382. 1963.

1. Maintenance of machinery and equipment.

GLIGORIC, Branko, ins., asistent (Beograd, Str. ... 12)

Balancing of the masses in the rotor parts of machines.
Tramizir. Jy. 18 no. 4; Sup: Masinstvo 17 no. 4: 669-671. Ap. 1963.

1. Masinski Sakultet ...

YUGOSLAVIA

GLAVANJEVIC, J.; and RUSOV, C., Institute for the Application of Nuclear Energy in Agriculture Veterinary Medicine and Forestry (Institut za primenu nuklearne energije u poljoprivredi, veterinarstvu i sumarstvu), Belgrade - Zemun

"The Radiation Syndrome in Poultry"

Belgrade, Veterinarski Glasnik, Vol 20, No 10, 1966, p. 74-77

abstract. [English summary modified]: 74 White Rock 1 year old cocks were X-irradiated at 20 r/m with total whole-body doses of 400, 600, 1200 r. Hematologic data between 30 minutes to 63 days post-irradiation revealed that changes were essentially the same as in other domestic animals; except that cocks seemed slightly more radior resistant. Diagram, 2 graphs, 2 Yugoslav, 2 Soviet references, 11 Western references; manuscript received 25 Apr 66.

SOURCE (If any); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Address: [not given]

Affiliation: Institute for Application of Nuclear Energy in Agronomy,
Veterinary Medicine, and Forestry (Institut za primenu
XXXXXXXX nuklearne energije u poljoprivredi, veterinarstvu i
sumarstvu), Belgrade

XXXXX

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 6, 1961, pp 455-464.

Data: "Vaccination of Sheep with Irradiated Larvae Dictyocaulus Filaria.
I. The Effect of Irradiation Dose on the Growth and Pathogenesis
of Parasites."

Authors:

JCVANOVIC, M.

JELENIC, V.

SCKOLIC, A.

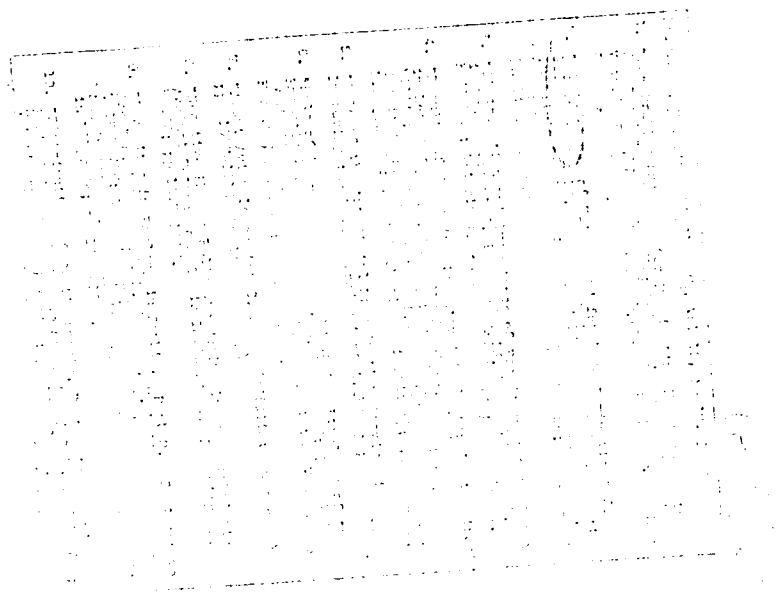
SCFRENOVIC, Dj.

GLIGORIJEVIC, J.

CUPERLOVIC, K.

MOVSESIJAN, M.

- Reference: Foreign Relations, Vol II, No 2, 1951
1. Effect of the use of atomic weapons on the morale of the population of the United States (pp 1-10)
 2. Effect of the use of atomic weapons on the morale of the population of the United States (pp 1-10)
 3. Effect of the use of atomic weapons on the morale of the population of the United States (pp 1-10)
 4. Effect of the use of atomic weapons on the morale of the population of the United States (pp 1-10)
 5. Effect of the use of atomic weapons on the morale of the population of the United States (pp 1-10)
 6. Effect of the use of atomic weapons on the morale of the population of the United States (pp 1-10)
 7. Effect of the use of atomic weapons on the morale of the population of the United States (pp 1-10)
 8. Effect of the use of atomic weapons on the morale of the population of the United States (pp 1-10)
 9. Effect of the use of atomic weapons on the morale of the population of the United States (pp 1-10)



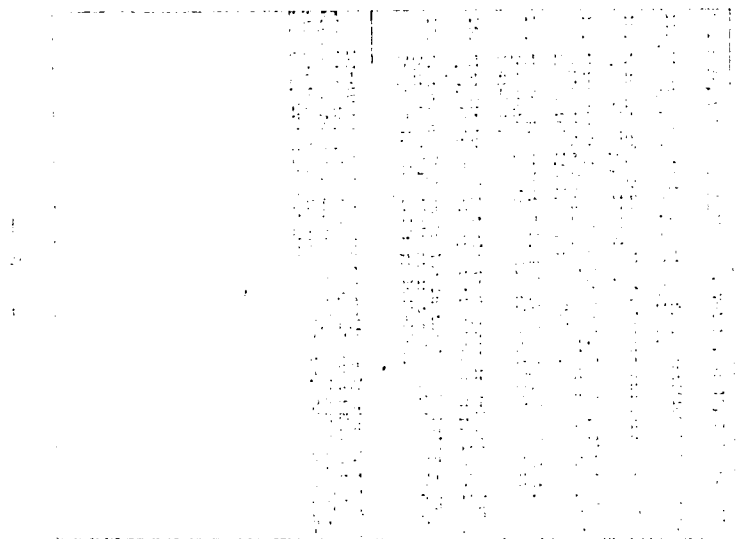


Figure 1

Figure 1. (a) Control group.

Figure 1. (b) Group treated with 100 mg/kg of ivermectin.

Figure 1. (c) Group treated with 200 mg/kg of ivermectin.

Figure 1. (d) Group treated with 400 mg/kg of ivermectin. The figure shows the effect of ivermectin on the number of microfilariae in the blood of infected chickens. The number of microfilariae in the blood of the control group was 1000. The number of microfilariae in the blood of the group treated with 100 mg/kg of ivermectin was 500. The number of microfilariae in the blood of the group treated with 200 mg/kg of ivermectin was 250. The number of microfilariae in the blood of the group treated with 400 mg/kg of ivermectin was 125.

100

P-52 with a dosage of 300 micrograms per kilogram in poultry affected by erythrocytosis and lymphomatosis causes clinical and hematological remission. Pathomorphological study showed that the

L 3701-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5028236

YU/0020/65/0001/002/0016/0022

AUTHOR: Gligorićević, Jovan (Professor)

TITLE: Radioisotope application in veterinary medicine

SOURCE: Nuklearna energija, no. 2, 1965, 16-22

TOPIC TAGS: radioisotope, tracer study, radiation protection, radiation biologic effect, radioactive contamination, food technology, veterinary medicine

ABSTRACT: The history of radioisotope applications to veterinary medicine in Yugoslavia is reviewed. Tracers are being used in studies of biochemical physiological and pathophysiological processes, in investigations of etiopathogenesis and enhancement of the diagnosis of disease, and in the improvement of animal health protection. Radioisotopes are used as sources of radiation in radiation protection studies. The effects of radiation on the antigenic properties of causative factors (viruses, bacteria, and parasites) are also being studied. The degree of biological radioactive contamination of farm animals and food of animal origin by fission products is being established. Uses of radiation for food sterilization and preservation are being investigated. Orig. art. has 4 figures and 1 graph.

Card 1/2

L 3701-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5028236

ASSOCIATION: Veterinarski fakultet Univerziteta, Belgrade (Veterinary Faculty,
Belgrade University)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, LB

NO REF NOV: 000

OTHER: 000

NA

Card 2/2

GLIGORIEWIC, V.

Short-term crediting of the textile industries in 1956. p. 252.
(Tekstil, Vol. 6, No. 4, Apr. 1957, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

GLIGORIJEVIC, Vasilija

Dissolution of metals in concentrated solutions of sodium hydroxide. Glas Hem dr 28 no.3/4:137-142 '63

1. Faculty of Technology, Institute of Analytic Chemistry, Belgrade.

GLIGORIYEVICH, J.

YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H-5
and Their Application. Water treatment.
Sewage water

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5096
Author : Gligoriyevich J., Budimirovich M., Khrgovich N.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Effect of Ultrasound (Frequency 800 Kilohertz/
Second) on Oxidability of Drinking Water
Orig Pub : Acta veterin., 1956, No 1, 43-48

Abstract : Samples of Belgrad tap water were subjected to
the action of ultrasound (US) of frequency 800
kilohertz/second and an intensity of 0.5-1.25
watt/cm², for 3-20 minutes. It was found that

Card : 1/2

BOZOVIC, Borislav, prof. dr.; GRAOVAC, Bogdan, doc. dr.; DEVEČESKI,
Miloje, dr.; PUTNIK, Milan, dr.; GLIGOROV, Nada, dr.;
SLEPCEVIC, Dragoljub, dr.

Use of mitomycin C in the treatment of various cases of
carcinoma. Med.Glas.17 no.11/12:447-448 H-D '63.

1. Interna klinika B. Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u
Beogradu (Upravnik: prof. dr. R. Berovic).

GRLOVAC, Bogdan, dr.; GLIGOROVA, Nada, dr.

Two cases of acute generalized miliary tuberculosis of the lungs
treated with combinations of antibiotics and tuberculous allergen.
Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 6 no.4:217-221 July-Aug 54.

1. III Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (upravnik
prof. dr. A.Radosavljevic)

(TUBERCULIN, ther. use

tuberc., miliary generalized, with streptomycin)

(STREPTOMYCIN, ther. use

tuberc., miliary generalized, with tuberculin)

(TUBERCULOSIS, MILIARY, ther.

streptomycin with tuberculin in generalized tuberc.)

GLIGOROVA *Adak* *No. 10*

DANILOVIC, B., doc. dr.; GLIGOROVA, H., dr.; ARAMBASIC, M., dr.

Severe asthma and death in asthmatic attacks. Med. glasn. 8 no.5:
163-167 May 54.

1. III Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (upravnik
prof. dr. Aleksandar Radosavljevic) i Patolosko-anatomiski institut
Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (upravnik prof. dr. Menofon
Sahovic)

(ASTHMA
fatal)

DANILOVIC, Vojislav, doc.dr; GLIGOROVA, Nada, dr.

Critical survey of cortisone and ACTH therapy of bronchial asthma.
Srpski arh.celok.lek. 77 no.12:1754-1783 Dec. 54.

1. III Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu. Upravnik:
prof. dr Aleksandar Radosavljevic.

(ASTHMA, therapy,

ACTH & cortisone)

(ACTH, therapeutic use,

asthma)

(CORTISONE, therapeutic use

asthma)

GLIGOROVICH

F-1

YUGOSLAVIA/Microbiology. General Microbiology.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No 7, 1958, 23895.

Author : Gligorovich, Katich, Khrgovich.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Simultaneous Sonic Action (Frequency 800 Kc/Sec) and
Weak Solutions of "Chlorina" Disinfectant on Escherichia
Coli.

Orig Pub: Odnovremennoe deystvie ultrazvuka (chastota 800 kgts/sek)
i slabykh rastvorov dezinfektanta "khlolina" na Escherichia
coli.
Acta veterin., 1956, 6, No 3-4, 45-53.

Abstract: Ultra-sound (frequency 800 kc/sec, power 0.5 - 1 volt/cm³)
for a period of 15-20 minutes and a chlorine prepara-
tion "Chlorina" in concentration of 0.02 and 0.05%, act-
ing separately, exerted no disinfectant effect on a stand-

Card : 1/2

DANILOVIC, Vojislav; GLIGOROVA, Nada; VERBIC, Natalija

Diffuse inflammation of kidneys. Srpski arh. celok. lek.
85 no.3:273-282 Mar 57.

1. Interna klinika B Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.

Upravnik; prof. dr. Radivoje Berovic.

(NEPHRITIS,
diffuse (Ser))

LEVENTAL, Zdenko, doc. dr.; PUTNIK, Milan dr.; GLIGOROVA, Nada, dr.

Our experiences with ambulatory therapy of hyperthyroidism with
favistan. Med. glasnik. 14 no. 2a: 140-143 F '60.

1. Interna klinika B Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu, Upravnik:
prof. dr R. Berovic.

(THYROID ANTAGONISTS ther.)

(HYPERTHYROIDISM ther.)

DANILOVIC, Vojislav, prof. dr; GLIGOROVA, Nada, dr; DORDEVIC, Vlastimir, dr;
IVKOVIC, Lazar, dr.

Corticosteroids in the treatment of asthma. Med.glasn. 14 no.6:338-
342 Je '60.

1. Interna klinika B Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (Upravnik:
prof. dr R.Berovic)
(ASTHMA ther)
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES ther)

Country : YUGOSLAVIA

Category: Cultivated Plants. Feeders.

M

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 48973

Author : Sostaric-Pisacic, Karlo; Gliha-Dotic, Njegoslava

Inst : Zagreb Univ

Title : Results of Experiments with Stubble Feed Cultures.

Orig Pub: Arhiv, poljopr. nauke, 1956, 9, No 26, 3-27

Abstract: The turnip variety *Brassica campestris rapifera* and corn, and in individual localities turnip varieties *Brassica napus rapifera* and *Brassica rapa* are cultivated in Yugoslavia as stubble feed cultures. Experiments were conducted at Zagreb University on the trials of feed cabbage, thousand-headed cabbage (brussel sprouts), Sudan grass Chinese sugar cane and sunflowers. In regions conti-

Card : 1/2

M-75

COUNTRY : Russia, U.S.S.R.
 CATEGORY : Cultivated plants. Foodstuffs and Root Crops. M
 RES. JOUR. : Zhurnal, No. 3, 1959, No. 11014
 AUTHOR : Glikh-Golik, A.
 DIST. : -
 TITLE : On the Ecology and Importance of the Propagation of
 (Soybean) Soybeans
 ORIGIN. PUB. : Arkhiv, (Soybean) Soybeans, 1959, No. 11, 11014
 ABSTRACT : An account is given of the results of the three-year
 working trials at the USSR State Institute of Zoology.

CARD: 1/1

GLIK, E.V.; POPOV, Kh.; MANCHINSKIY, V.G.

Viscosity of melts in the system $\text{BaO} - \text{SiO}_2 - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$. Trudy LPI
no.225:136-142 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

GLIK, G. B., Engineer

"Investigation of Vibrations and Design of the Foundations for Machine Tools," Sub 21 Apr 47, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Institute V. V. Kuybyshev

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

GLIE, G.B.

Experimental investigation of vibration in continuous mooring
structures supported by piles. Trudy NII osn. i fund. no.12:5-
33 '48. (MIRA 7:11)

(Piers--Vibration) (Pile driving)

GLIX, G.B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using dampers for protecting structures and equipment from
vibration. Stroi.prom. 27 no.6:12-15 Ja '89.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Damping(Mechanics)) (Vibration)

GLIK, L.B.

Building a shop for continuous of steel. Stroi.prom. 34 no.12:5-10
D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener tresta Tulpromstroy Ministerstva stroitel'stva
predpriyatiy metallurgicheskoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Novo-Tul'ski--Metallurgical plants) (Concrete construction)

Distr: 4E2c

1/Simplified method for making expanded slag. L. B. Glik and G. M. Efros. *Stroitel. Prom.* 36, No. 6, 1977 (1978).—Blowing air into slag held in a mold for 15 min. to 2.5 hrs. results in expanded slag of the same porosity and strength, indicating the lack of need for longer blowing. The temp. of a 0.5-m. slag layer drops to 800–800° after 15–20-min. blowing. Slag can be expanded directly at the blast furnace by tapping it into containers provided with blowing facilities. I. L. Glik

3
1

PM

GLIK, L.B.; EFROS, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Lightweight aggregate made of fused primary furnace slags. Stroi.
mat. 5 no.4:6-7 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener tresta Tulmetallurguglostroy (for Glik).
(Tula Province--Slag)

~~GLIK, Lev Bentsionovich~~, dots.; EFROS, Grigoriy Matveyevich, kand.
tekhn. nauk; POPOV, Nikolay Anatol'yevich, zasl. deyatel'
nauki i tekhniki, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; TYLKIN, M.N.,
red.; PULIN, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Foamed slag; its production and use] Shlakovaya penza; pro-
izvodstvo i primeneniye. Pod red. N.A. Popova. Tula, Tul'skoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 262 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR (for Popov).

(Slag)

GLIKI, L.V.

Theoretical determination of the maximum lift coefficient $C_{y \max}$ for
wing profiles. Uch. zap. Mosk. un. no.172:9-23 '54. (MLRA 8:11)
(Airplanes--Wings--Aerodynamics) (Lift (Aerodynamics))

GLIET, L.V.

Experimental investigation of vortex-motion near poorly streamlined
bodies. Uch.zap. Mosk. un. no.172:25-34 '54. (MIRA 8:11)
(Vortex-motion)

GLIKI L.V.

KOSMODOM'YANSKIY, Arkadiy Aleksandrovich, professor Moskovskogo universiteta; GLIKI, L.V., redaktor; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Course in theoretical mechanics for departments of physics and mathematics in pedagogical institutes] Kurs teoreticheskoi mekhaniki; dlia fiziko-matematicheskikh fakul'tetov pedagogicheskikh vuzov. Izd. 2-oe, dop. i ispr. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosvetsheniia RSFSR, 1955. 655 p.
(Mechanics) (MLR 9:3)

USSR 4

548.5
8754. The "dew" method applied to the investigation of the spiral steps of [crystal] growth. N. V. GLIKI. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 90, No. 4, 541-3 (1955) In Russian.

Lemmel's "dew" method [Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 58, No. 9, 1939 (1947)] consists in directing a current of warm humid air on to a cleaned and grease-free surface of a crystal. When impinging on the

cold surface, the water vapour forms droplets of microscopic size, mainly on the negative (concave) portions of the surface (i.e. the active centres), thus revealing the complex picture of the hyperfine microrelief. This method was applied to the investigation of the hyperfine growth spirals and other surface details on the (0001) face of SiC crystals. The "two-dimensional" growth nuclei, of triangular shape, are distributed orderly; the majority of the triangles are concentrated near the apex of the spiral step (dislocation).

220 F. LACHMAN

New method for making visible step-like structure elements in the relief of crystal faces. L. G. Gimpel'd and N. V. Gild. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 197, 211 (1968). Interference structural details on the surface of growing crystals were previously studied by Lammert's "dew method" (*J.A.C.S.* 44, 3726) viz. by condensation of H_2O vapor on active spots of the surface, on edges, etc. Spiral growth, the development of etching figures, etc., were made visible but could not easily be photographed. The method is improved by using "solid dew," as they are sometimes observed in minute droplets of Fe-Cl alloy on crystals of SiC. As an easily condensed "solid dew" the authors use NH_4Cl which develops spiral growths of SiC crystals on (0001), with one crest, from the spiral to right. The surface fields that remain free of the condensate are ideally even in reflected light, without any details of relief. By interference methods the height of the steps in the growth was found to be 14.6 Å. The NH_4Cl crystals are oriented on the SiC crystals with (111) plane parallel to (0001) plane of the latter, or (110) parallel to (1010)SiC. This orientation was confirmed by electron diffraction studies that also showed indications of a 2nd orientation (100) parallel to (0001)SiC. The regular spiral growths are easily explained by the very low (only 2%) difference of the c.c. distances Si-Si (5.35 Å.) and Cl-Cl (5.45 Å.).

USSR/Chemistry - Crystallography

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 18/40

Authors : Glikl, N. V.

Title : Certain features of the internal structure of silicon carbide crystals and the spiral micro-contour of their facets

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/2, 255-258, Nov 11, 1954

Abstract : The two basic characteristics of SiC crystals, which are mutually connected with each other, are described. SiC crystals possess high hardness (about 9.6), acid resistant and other favorable qualities as result of which the facet surfaces of these crystals do not experience any deformations during preparations nor during chemical purification. The spiral profiles are in conformity with the external contour of the facet and often determines the direction of crystal abruptions. Data regarding the thickness and transparency of SiC crystals are presented. Seven references; 4-USSR; 1-English and 2-French (1945-1954). Illustrations.

Institution : Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Crystallography

Presented by: Academician A. V. Shubnikov, May 17, 1954

~~№ 1.~~ BLIKT, N. V.

Structure and morphological peculiarities of fluorophlogopite and teniolite. I. I. YAMZIG, V. A. LITOMBEVA, T. I. SHAMOSHINA, E. N. BELOVA, AND N. V. GIBEL. *Zhurnal Fizicheskoi Khimii*, 84 [4] 415-24 (1960). Two different micas were synthesized, fluorophlogopite, $\text{KMg}_3(\text{Si}_4\text{Al})_2\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$, and teniolite, $\text{KMg}_2\text{Li}(\text{Si}_4\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{10})_2(\text{OH})_2$, having the fluorophlogopite structure. The micas were obtained by slow cooling of a melt of the pure oxides and fluorides in stoichiometric proportions. Differential thermal analysis of the melts yielded melting points of $1310^\circ \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$. and $1185^\circ \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$. for I and II, respectively. X-ray measurement of interplane distances showed the same values as in various natural micas of the I type; values of distances a , b , c , and e were 5.32, 9.16, 10.07, and 10.2, respectively; the monoclinic angle was 100° . The micas synthesized showed no change in structure when heated from room temperature to 1000°C from the powder X-ray patterns, in contrast to natural phlogopite. Optical properties measured were n_x , n_y , and n_z , having values of 1.549, 1.548, and 1.522, respectively, for I and 1.540, 1.540, and 1.513 for II. Birefringence was 0.41 and the angle $2V$ was nearly 0° . II was transparent in the visible range above $270\text{ m}\mu$. Morphological characteristics shown reveal the spiral growth of crystals and the presence of screw dislocations. Stair formations and stepped "hills" on crystal faces were observed. 12 figures, 22 references. D.T.W.

AUTHOR: Glikh, N.V.

50-3-2-24/26

TITLE: A Tilting Object Stage for a Microscope (Naklonnyyayemyy
predmetnyy stolik k mikroskopu)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 2, pp 243 - 245
(USSR).

ABSTRACT: A universal stage, rather like the Fedorov stage but
with the glass hemispheres, is described. It can be used for
the examination of specimens in incident or transmitted light
when fitted to a petrographic microscope.
There are 1 figure and 1 German reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of
Crystallography, Ac.Sc. USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1957.

Card 1/1

24.7100

77116
807/70-4-6-17/31

AUTHORS: Glikl, N. V., Timofeyeva, V. A.
 TITLE: Spiral Growth Layers on Barium Titanate Crystals. II
 PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 908-912 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT: Spiral growth of BaTiO_3 crystals was noted during a previous investigation (N. V. Glikl, I. A. Pleteneva, V. A. Timofeyeva, Kristallografiya, 1, 5, 607-608, 1956) by differential thermal analysis of the growth conditions of these crystals. The growth methods are given in Table 1. A study of the crystals showed that spiral growth is directly associated with the presence of inclusions inside them. It is likely that at the inception of crystallization there is skeletal growth, with hollows which later become inclosures and near which dislocations appear. Interferometric study of the faces of a series of samples showed that individual spirals differ in their step heights H and angle θ of the turn of the spiral contour relative to the contour of the peripheral part of the crystal. Measurement

Card 1/5

Spiral Growth Layers on Barium Titanate Crystals. II

77116
SOV/76-6-17/31

of the distances Δ_n and Δ_{n-1} between consecutive loops of the spiral showed that $\frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n-1}}$ varies from

crystal to crystal and its increase coincided with increase of θ . No relation was found between H and θ . The data are given in Table 2 and used to

Amelinckx' relation between θ , $\frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n-1}}$, and v/v

(v is tangential shift of the spiral contour elongation). Obtaining

$$\theta = \arctg\left(\frac{r}{r'}\right), \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta_n/\Delta_{n-1} = 1 + 2kM, \quad (2)$$

WHERE

$$k = \frac{v}{v-v'}, \quad M = 1 + m + m^2 + m^3, \quad m = 1 + 2k.$$

v/v from (1) and substituting in (2), the calculated and measured values were found to agree within

Card 2/5

Spiral Growth Layers on Barium Titanate
Crystals. II

77116
SOV/70-4-6-17/31

Table 1. Data for comparing conditions of BaTiO_3
crystals' formation in the two systems: $\text{BaCl}_2\text{-BaTiO}_3$
and KF-BaTiO_3 .

System	Vessel	Initial batch volume, ml	Rate of heating deg./hr	Max temp $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Cooling rate deg./hr	Size of crystals on the surface of melt, mm
$\text{BaCl}_2\text{-BaTiO}_3$ (Diff. therm. analysis)	Corundum crucible Nr 3	25-30	80-100	1480	60-80	0.4-0.5
KF-BaTiO_3	Platinum cup Nr 6	50-300	40-50	1250	150-200	1.0-1.5

Card 3/5

Spiral Growth Layers on Barium Titanate
Crystals. II

77116
SOV/79-4-6-17/31

Table 2

α , degree	H , mm	Δn , μ Δn measured	Δn , μ Δn calc.	average length of crystals, mm
3,5-4,5*	20	1,5-1,8	1,6-1,9	0,47
4,5-5,5*	30	1,7-1,8	1,9-2,2	0,52
7,0-8,5	37	2,7-3,4	2,7-3,3	0,52
8,5-9,5	10-120	3,5-3,7	3,3-3,8	0,94
9,0-11,0	47	4,6-5,3	3,6-4,8	0,85
13,0-13,5	48	5,9-7,4	6,9-7,2	1,00

* Data mark

*For crystals grown from the system
 $\text{BaCl}_2\text{-BaTiO}_3$

Card 4/5

Spiral Growth Layers on Barium Titanate
Crystals. II.

77116
SOV770-4-6-17/41

the limits of experimental error. Extension of the idea of S. Amelinckx and E. Votava (Naturwissenschaften, 40,10,290-291, 1953) that the spiral step forms as a result of the growth and interaction of two steps of unequal heights formed on the crystal surface because of a Frank-Read source may explain the combination of spiral and cross steps found in the crystals. An assumption that there is a system of two groups of dislocations of opposite sign inside a crystal explains such peculiarities of BaTiO_3 crystals as extremely oblique profile of the steps and the absence of empty craters in the center of the spirals. A peculiar, closed octagon form observed on the crystals is probably due to the interaction of spiral layers of opposite sign. There are 2 tables; 5 figures; and 6 references, 3 Soviet, 1 French, 1 German, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is P. W. Forsbergh, Phys. Rev., 76, 8, 1187-1201, 1949.

ASSOCIATION: Crystallography Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR
(Institut kristallografi AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1959

Card 5/5

24 (2)

AUTHOR: Gliko, N. V.

SOV/20-126-6-31/67

TITLE: Change of the Habit of Synthetic Crystals of Ice in Growing Processes (Izmeneniye gabitusa iskusstvennykh kristallov l'da v protsesse rosta)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 6, pp 1258 - 1260 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with the investigation of the growth of laminar ice crystals in steam. Experiments were carried out on undercooled water drops; these were undercooled to just that extent as to freeze under the action of some PbJ_2 -particles.

Experiments were made in a small chamber in the temperature range of from -9.5 to -14° C. The crystal development was observed with a microscope and recorded by a film camera. Figure 2 graphically shows the growing rates of two crystals in the various crystal directions. It is further stated that on introducing PbJ_2 -particles into the water drop, the steam pressure is increased in the neighborhood of the drop. In parallel with these experiments an investigation was made of the temperature distribution in the chamber with a semiconductor thermometer,

Card 1/2

Change of the Habit of Synthetic Crystals of Ice in Growing Processes SOV/20-126-6-31/67

and a rise in temperature of the ambient air by $1.5 - 2^{\circ} \text{C}$ was found to occur at the moment when the drop freezes. The crystal habit dependence on temperature and on supersaturation of steam is discussed on the basis of the results obtained by J. S. Marshall and M. P. Langlohen (Ref 5), and by U. Nakaya (Ref 3). There are 2 figures and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: March 19, 1959, by A. V. Shubnikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1959

Card 2/2

24.7100

78104
SOV/78-5-1-15/30

AUTHORS: Glikl, N. V., Timofeyeva, V. A

TITLE: Spiral Layer Growth on Sodium Niobate Crystals

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1980, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp 103-107 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Continuing their studies on grown spirals (Abstract 77116) the authors produced NaNbO_3 crystals by cooling a melt in which the niobate was dissolved in NaF , from 1300°C at the rate of 10 and 100°C per hr. Spiral steps appeared at the higher rate of cooling, and in the majority of cases formed depressions on crystal faces, $2-5\text{ mm}^2$. No spiral steps appeared at the lower rate of cooling, and the resulting about 1 cm^2 faces were plane. Some of the spirals were of square symmetry, the others "circular." The sides of the former were turned under different angles relative to the edges of the crystals. The height H of steps varied, too.

Card 1/3

Spiral Layer Growth on Sodium Mesate Crystals

78106

SOV/70-5-1-15/30

No dependence of ϕ on H was evident. ϕ changed, depending on the value of a oversaturation which controls $v \cdot V$ ratio, where v and V , respectively, are the lateral rates of crystal growth and of the motion of unit layers with height H . Since ϕ and H seem to vary independently, the dependence of V of the above ratio, of which ϕ is a function, on H fails to explain variations of ϕ . Consequently, v seems to control ϕ . The dendritic crystals of initial growth adsorb gas and liquid, water, remaining in the form of inclusions, usually form straight chains transverse to the crystal faces. The intersections of such chains with crystal faces were found to be the most frequent centers of growth spirals. The defects, confined to the joint of different parallel of growth, were the centers of other spiral steps. The crystals grown on the surface of the melt had more abundant growth spirals than those grown within the melt. Besides, the spiral steps formed depressions on the former and projections on the latter. This obviously is the the result of a better supply within the melt than on its

Card 2/3

Spiral Layer Growth on Sodium Micaate Crystal.

617
SOV/70-5-1-10,30

surface. The steps within a spiral are usually closely spaced. There are 3 figures; 1 table; and 7 references, 4 Soviet, 2 U.S., 1 Danish. The U.S. references are: E. T. Matthias, J. P. Remelka, Phys. Rev., 82, 5, 727 (1951); E. T. Matthias, Phys. Rev., 75, 11, 1771 (1949).

ASSOCIATION: Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Institut Kristallografi AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1951.

Card 3/3

02/01/1971 10/01/1971
10/01/1971

AUTHORS: Glier, N. V., Yelovoy, A. A., and Kozlov, N. M.

TITLE: The Problem of Ice Crystal Growth in Freezing of Under-
cooled Water Drops

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol. 219, No. 1, pp. 104-106

TEXT: The authors investigated the freezing of undercooled water drops containing different chemical compounds in suspension. They used polarized light and paid special attention to the morphology of the ice crystals. The drops were attached to a glass fiber and put into an undercooled chamber. It was found that there are two types of solidification. At considerable undercooling, the air dissolved in the drop cannot escape fast enough, and the crystal formed is non-transparent. A transparent crystal is formed at weaker undercooling. Many tests showed an increase of the probability for the growth of a single crystal at a certain temperature with decreasing dimensions of the drop. An increase of the solidification temperature of drops with certain sizes has the same effect. The optical

Card 1/2

The Forming of Ice Single Crystals by
Freezing an Undercooled Water Drop

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
80-10-100-10

axis of the crystal is usually not vertical. The crystal axis shows a tendency to a horizontal position in larger drops (1-3 μ m). During the growth of ice single crystals, a change of the drop shape is noticed, and the geometrical axis of the single crystal always coincides with the vertical axis. The ellipsoidal form of the single crystals was very stable during vaporization. Conditions are described where the form of the single crystal can be strengthened or weakened. The influence of humidity on the crystal growth is also studied. Further tests about the morphology and the growth conditions are announced. A. V. Shadrin is mentioned. There are 2 figures and 4 references. J. S. 100, 1, 100, 1, 100, 1, 100.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: April 20, 1966, by A. V. Shadrin, A. V. Shadrin

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1966

Card 1/1

GLIKI, N.V.; SEVAST'YANOV, L.G.

Refrigerating thermostating unit for laboratory investigations. Zav.
lab. 27 no.1:106-108 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut kristallografi Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Temperature regulators)

38357

S/058/62/000/005/079/119
A061/A101

24.7000

AUTHOR: GIKI, N. G.

TITLE: Observations on the growth of ice crystals from vapor

PERIODICAL: Referativnyi zhurnal, Fizika, no. 5, 1962, 24, abstract 3E193 (V 30.
"Rost kristallov. T. 3", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 131 - 136. Discuss.,
214 - 218)

TEXT: The crystallization of ice from vapor and the effect of supersatura-
tion on the habit of growing ice crystals were investigated. The vapor source
was a drop of undercooled water. A vessel with ice on the bottom of a chamber
regulated the vapor pressure in the latter to a value equal to that of saturated
vapor above ice of a given temperature. The experiments were conducted at dif-
ferent distances from the drop at temperatures between -9.5 and -14°C. When the
growing crystal was approached to 5 - 6 μ from the drop, the rate of growth in
the [1120] direction was raised significantly. The prevailing growth in this
direction was maximum on a sharp momentary increase of moisture content near the
drop as the latter froze. Owing to the liberation of the stored crystallization

Card 1/2

Observations on the growth of ice crystals from vapor

S/058/62/000/005/079/119
AC61/A101

heat, the drop warmed up almost to zero, which caused the vapor density to rise sharply in the region surrounding the drop.

N. Bashkirev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 18441-63

ENT(1)/ENP(q)/ENT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/RSD-3 RB/JD

ACCESSION NR: AT3001897

S/2912/62/000/000/0074/0078

AUTHOR: Gliki, N. V.

TITLE: Two-stage mechanism of ice-crystal formation in the atmosphere

SOURCE: Kristallizatsiya i fazovyye perekhody*. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1962, 74-78.

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystallization, crystallography, ice, nucleation, cloud droplet, supercooled, single crystal, cloud modification, snowflake, Fe, Ni, Be, V, Zr, iron, nickel, beryllium, vanadium, zirconium

ABSTRACT: This paper reports experimental data of an investigation of the possible formation of ice crystals in the atmosphere by means of the condensation of water vapor into minute droplets and the subsequent crystallization of this intermediate liquid phase into ice single crystals, on which no literature is known at this time. A cycle of experimental investigations was performed to ascertain the characteristics of the crystallization of droplets of supercooled water, to ascertain the shape of the subsequent sublimation growth of the solid granules formed therein, and to clarify, at least generally, the mechanism of this transformation of cloud droplets into separate prismatic or platelet-like ice crystals and

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L 18444-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001897

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snowflakes. "Large" droplets (hundreds of micron diam) and "small" droplets (tens of micron diam) were suspended from a filament and were then introduced into the cold chamber. Ice-forming impurities (not specified in paper) were introduced into the supercooled droplet. Polarized-light investigation showed that a large number of crystallization centers (CC) formed at the droplet surface and that a rapidly advancing jagged crystallization front penetrates into the droplets, whereupon it freezes into a polycrystalline aggregate. In some instances (primarily in small droplets), however, a single CC is noted, and the development of a single crystal proceeds. With shallow supercooling and small droplets, the formation of single-crystal granules becomes more probable. Polarized-light study showed the frozen small droplets to be single-crystal without exception. The resulting ellipsoidal crystals can decrease (sublimate) or grow while conserving their shape and initial diameter ratio for some time. The further formation of the ice crystal continues with the sublimational growth of a "spherical" ice particle on which super-saturated water vapor will condense in additional crystals, thereby forming an irregular crystalline aggregate. Planar faces begin to form, interspersed with rough areas. In the smaller granules, the growth of the planar areas is more pronounced, and after some 1 to 2 minutes the flat faces grow together, forming edges. The initial forms of growth of spherical ice crystals exhibit the forms $\{0001\}$ and $\{10\bar{1}0\}$, and $\{10\bar{1}1\}$, that is, they pertain to the centrally-symmetrical class. However,

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L 18444-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001897

even the slightest relative velocity of the water vapor creates an asymmetric growth on one side. With intense supersaturation, sharp points appear, and the "star" shape becomes stable. The tests support the hypothesis that ice-crystal formation in the atmosphere may form through the intermediate stages of condensation and freezing of a supercooled cloud particle, with the formation of a single-crystal ice crystal and the subsequent full and rapid crystalline face formation on the single crystal. If the supersaturation field is not homogeneous, the sublimational growth of the single-crystal crystal becomes nonuniform and separate subindividuals develop pronouncedly on its surface in the form of parallel-oriented crystals. In metallurgy, the problem of the formation of minute single crystals from alloy droplets has already found practical elaboration in the making of spherical single crystals of Fe-Ni alloy less than 32 micron diam, and U.S. authors have proposed a method for the growing of 100 to 1500 micron, almost ideally spherical, single crystals of Be, V, Zr, et al. Orig. art. has 3 figures.

.6

18 27 27 27

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, PH, AS, EL

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

GLIKI, N.V.; YELISEYEV, A.A.; MARCHENKO, N.M.

Growth of spherical ice crystals. Kristallografiia 7 no.4:609-
612 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR.
(Ice crystals)

GLIKI, N.V.; YELISEYEV, A.A.

Effect of saturation and temperature on the kinetics of the development
of initial forms of growth in an ice sphere. Kristallografiia 7
no.5:802-804 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR.
(ice crystals—Growth)

GLIKI, N.V.; YELISEYEV, A.A.; MARCHENKO, N.M.

Transformation of cloud drops into ice crystals. Dokl. AN SSSR
143 no.5:1087-1089 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.V.Shubnikovym.

(Ice crystals)

GRONOVA, T. B.; GLEI, N. V.

Some characteristics of the conditions governing the crystallization of the supercooled drops of water solutions. Trudy
TSAO no. 51: 20-28 1965. (BIRA 17:5)

L 10818-65 ENT(1)/FCO AFETR GW

ACCESSION NR: AT4045157

6/2131/64/000/136/0015/0022

AUTHOR: Glikl, N. V.; Shaykayev, G. D.; Khranova, Ye. A.

TITLE: Crystallization chamber for microscopic investigation of the processes of formation of atmospheric ice (5)

SOURCE: Izvestiya Glavnaya meteorologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy,

L 10818.65

ACCESSION NR: AT4045157

ditional devices make it possible to observe crystallization processes under a microscope and record them with a still or movie camera. The details of the chamber are shown in fig. 1 of the enclosure. The chamber is constructed of plastic in the form of a cylinder 1 with hollow walls. Temperature conditions within it are created by a thermostatic coolant (usually alcohol) which passes through the cooling jacket 2 of the chamber. A decrease in the heating of the chamber by the surrounding air is accomplished by the use of a thick-walled heat-insulating lining 3. The entire chamber fits tightly into a metal

L 10818-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4045157

ent in the rear wall of the chamber. The opening 10 in the cylindrical wall is for lateral illumination of objects. The cylindrical wall also has three openings for introduction of a crystal 11 and certain devices for making micromanipulations. The "crystal holder" is a thick-walled capillary about 1.6 mm in diameter; a glass filament can be passed through it. Objects for investigation are attached to the end of the latter. The capillary fits snugly in the brass bushing 13. There are two openings 14 in the rear wall of the chamber. There are two heat sensors, or

L 10818-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4045157

v. 14), no. 5, 1962; Kristallografiya, v. 7, no. 4, 1962). Orig.
art. has: 4 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical
Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 60

ATD PRESS: 3117

ENCL: 01

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 007

Card 4/5

L 10818-45

ACCESSION NR: AT4045167

ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1. - Diagram of crystallization chamber for microscopic investigation of the processes

L 1261-66 EWT(1)/EMP(e)/EWT(m)/EMP(i)/T LJP(c) GO/WH
 ACC NR: AP5024549 UR/0070/65/010/005/0650/0657
 548.57 62
 59
 B
 AUTHOR: Gliki, N. V.; Urusovskaya, A. A.
 TITLE: Mosaic structure of ruby crystals grown by the Verneuil method
 SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 650-657, and insert facing p. 654
 TOPIC TAGS: ruby, crystal defect, crystal dislocation, lattice defect, synthetic material
 ABSTRACT: Ruby crystals grown from the melt by the Verneuil method are known to contain mosaic blocks, slip lines, and other defects which are sources of internal strains. The object of the work is (1) to study the spatial arrangement of the block boundaries relative to the crystallographic axes, (2) to measure the angles of disorientation of the blocks in relation to one another, and (3) to determine the axes of rotation of neighboring blocks and the type of dislocations forming the block boundaries. Optical, x-ray diffraction, and selective etching methods were employed. Two types of blocks are observed: coarse ones along the axis of the samples, with boundaries approximately parallel to the $\{10\bar{1}0\}$ plane of the prism, and finer ones with boundaries in a fan-shaped arrangement along $\{11\bar{2}0\}$ planes. Conclusions are drawn concerning the nature and origin of the mosaic structure of synthetic ruby crystals. "N. A. Velikhova participated in the work. The authors thank A. A. Chernov, V. L. Indenbom, and V. N. Rozhansky for reviewing the results and for valuable comments." Orig. art. has 4 figures and 1 table.
 Card 1/2

L 4264-65

ACC NR: AP5024549

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, MT

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 008

Card

2/2 DP

SHLEIFER, M.L.; ABRAMSON, E.L.; GLEIKIN, A.S.; GOLOUL'NIKOV, Ye.M.;
KAMKHIN, Ya.B.; KRUTIK, Ya.B.; KHASKIN, I.N.; KUCHENOV, M.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; PODIAZOV, S.S., inzh. red.; SOLOV'OV, Y.N.,
Inzh. red.; VEDMIDSKIY, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

[Control and measurement automatic machines and instruments
for automatic lines]. Kontrol'no-izmeritel'nye avtomaty i
pribory dlia avtomaticheskikh lini. Moskva, Mashinostroenie,
1965. 371 p. (MIRA 18:8)

ACC NR: AM5027778

Monograph

UR/

Kochenov, M. I.; Abramzon, E. I.; Glikin, A. S.; Goloul'nikov, Ye. M.; Kamzhin, YA.
B.; Khaskin, I. N.; Shleyfer, M. L.

Control and measuring automata and devices for automatic lines (Kontrol'no-izmeritel'nyye avtomaty i pribory dlya avtomaticheskikh liniy) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 65. 0371 p. illus. 7,600 copies printed.

TOPIC TACS: automatic control design, automatic control equipment, electric measuring instrument, error measurement

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book deals with constructions and electrical schemes of automata and devices as planned by the Main Design Office (GTO) of the State Committee of Machine Building of Gosplan, U.S.S.R. Based on a survey of various control and measuring apparatus, recommendations are made for selection of a scheme of measuring and constructing automata and devices, and for an analysis of admissible boundaries of errors in measuring by automatic control. Principles methods of testing the precision of control automata are given. This book is recommended for technical engineers planning and using control and measuring facilities in machine building. It can also be useful to higher technical school students.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged);

Ch. I. Automata for final control and sorting of parts --5

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UDC: 620.1-52+681.2:621.90.002.5(022)

ACC NR. AMB027778

- Ch. II. Automata and devices for readjusting or blocking of machines --111
- Ch. III. Devices for control monitoring set up in the machines --183
- Ch. IV. Electrical equipment for control and measuring apparatus --275
- Ch. V. Measuring devices -322
- Ch. VI. Permissible errors of measuring with automatic control of dimensions of parts --353
- Ch. VII. Testing precision of work of the control automata --363

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 06May65/

Card 2/2

KOLPAKOV, I.S.; GLIKI, N.V.

Morphology and genesis of urinary calculi based on data from
polarization optical studies of calcium oxalates. Urol. i nefr.
no.2:3-10 '65. (MIRA 1965)

I. Urologicheskaya klinika (zav. ... prof. I.P. Pogorelik) i laboratoriya
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev i laboratoriya
elementarnykh protsessov rosta i morfologii kristallov (zav. ...
kand.fiz.-mat.nauk A.A. Chernov) Instituta kristallografiy AN SSSR.
Moskva.

A
GLIKIN, B.^A, inzhener-elektromekhanik; YAVORSKIY, A., inzhener-elektrik

The problem of electric power distribution on tank vessels. Mor.
flot 15 no.9:13-14 S'55. (MIRA 8:11)
(Tank vessels) (Electricity on ships)

OLIKIN, B.A., inzh.; YAVORSKIY, A.G., inzh.

Determining the capacity of the electric power plant of a ship.
Sudostroenie 23 no.12:33-38 D 157. (MIRA 11:2)
(Electricity on ships)

GLIKIN, B.A., inzh.; YAVORSKIY, A.G., inzh.

Remagnetizing of marine generators. Sudostroenie 24 no.10:54-55
O '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Electric generators) (Electricity on ships)

VOLKOV, Ivan Georgiyevich; GLIKIN, Boris Abramovich; ZABOLOTNYY, Il'ya Ievtikhiyevich; LIKHOTINSKIY, Valentin Sergoyevich; SPEKTOR, David Borisovich; YAVORSKIY, Anatoliy Georgiyevich; SUKHIN, Ye.T., red.; MARTIROSOV, A.Ye., red.; VAYL', T.I., red.izd-va; LAVRENCVA, N.B., tekhn.red.

[Reference book for sea harbor mechanizers] Spravochnik mekhanizatora morskogo porta. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1959. 462 p. (MIRA 13:2)

(Harbors--Equipment and supplies)
(Cargo handling--Equipment and supplies)

YAVORSKIY, A.G., inzh.; GLIKIN, B.A., inzh.

Use of mounted generators and ways to apply automatic control to the electric power plant of a ship. Sudostroenie
25 no.9:26-31 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Electricity on ships) (Electric generators)
(Automatic control)

GLIKIN, B.; PETROVSKIY, M.; YAVORSKIY, A.

Ways of improving the operational properties of the electric equipment of ships. Mor. flot 22 no.11:20-22 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

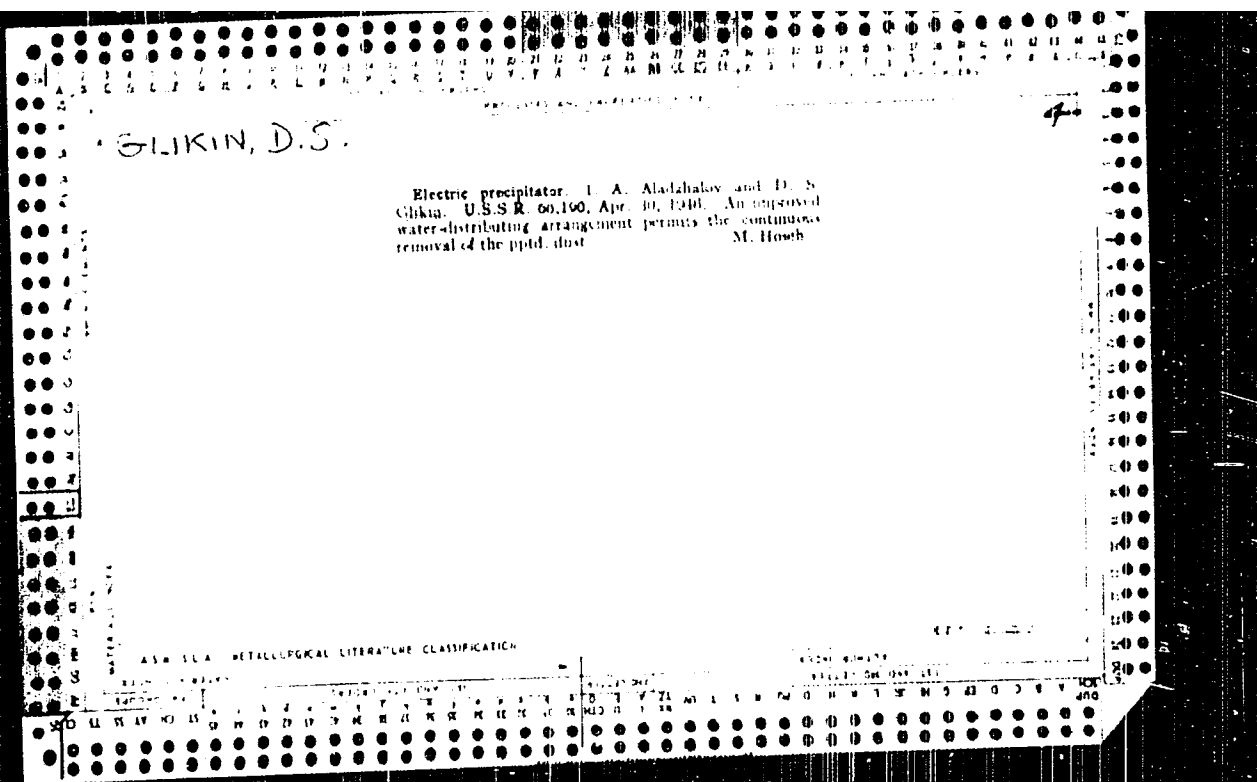
1. Nachal'nik sektora avtomatiki Tsentral'nogo proyektno-konstrukorskogo byuro No.3 Ministerstva morskogo flota (for Glikin). 2. Gruppovoy inzh.-elektrik Chernomorskogo parokhodstva (for Petrovskiy). 3. Rudovoditel' gruppy Tsentral'nogo proyektno-konstrukorskogo byuro No.3 Ministerstva morskogo flota (for Yavorskiy).
(Electricity on ships)

GLIKIN, B.A., inzh.; PETROVSKIY, M.Ye., inzh.; YAVORSKIY, A.G., inzh.

Emergency operation of tank vessel electric power plants. Sudostroenie
28 no.5:35-38 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electricity on ships)

GLIKIN, B.M. (Moskva)

How to keep the water temperature constant. Episode 5/ 00.5:112
My '65. (MIRA 18:5)



SOV/117-58-10-20709

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 53 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Glikin, D.S.

TITLE: The Status of Gas Cleaning at Plants of the Aluminum, Electrode, and Rare-metals Industry (Sostoyaniye pylenavlivaniya na zavodakh alyuminiyevoy, elektrodnoy i redkometal'noy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Sb. materialov po pylenavlivaniyu v tsvetn. metallurgii, Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957, pp 202-213

ABSTRACT: The major sources of dust discharge into the atmosphere in alumina production are the sintering and calcination processes. The best method of gas cleaning past calcination furnaces consists of 2 multicyclones in series and a vertical dry electrostatic precipitator. For new plants it is proposed to install dry electrostatic precipitators and scrubbers (S) past the sintering furnaces. Tests were conducted in 1950-1953 of an experimental apparatus for removing HF, resin, and dust from the gases (G) of electrolysis baths at the DAZ. The best results in HF absorption (97%) were obtained with S employing packing and irrigated with a 5% soda solution in a closed cycle.

Card 1/2

SOV/137-53-10-20709

The Status of Gas Cleaning (cont.)

with a portion of the solution separated out to stand until a strength of 25 g NaF/liter was obtained. The dust and resin precipitate in a sump, while the light solutions go to the cryolite digestion process. The design of an industrial installation at the Kanaker Aluminum Plant has been developed. The roasting-furnace G, containing, 3-5 g resin/nm³, are cleaned in wet electrostatic precipitators. The removal of coal dust from ventilation air is performed in centrifugal gas cleaners and, more efficiently, in sock-type filters. In Mg production, the cleaning of the G of electric shaft furnaces for the chlorination of magnesite is performed entirely in packing-equipped scrubbers irrigated with running water, and the G of rotary furnaces, containing up to 15 g carnallite dust per nm³, are cleaned in dust chambers, cyclones, and multicyclones. Cleaning in these equipments is not of adequate completeness, and a second stage gas-cleaning equipment, consisting of electrostatic precipitators, has to be installed. The exiting anodic G, and the G of chlorinators, of hearth-type furnaces and electric furnaces contain large amounts of Cl₂ and HCl. The discharge of these into the atmosphere is via high smokestacks (120 m). Washing of the G with running water is also employed to some degree. The discharge G of cryolite, AlF₃ and NaF driers in cryolite production are cleaned in 2-stage equipments consisting of multicyclones and S irrigated by caustic solutions. The recovered dust is returned to the production cycle. 1. Industrial plants--Maintenance 2. Furnaces--Operation Card 2/2 3. Gases--Cleaning 4. Electrostatic precipitators--Apparatus G.G. cations 5. Hydrofluoric acid--Absorption 6. Sulfur--Absorptive properties

GINODMAN, G.M.; GLIMIN, D.S.; PEYSAKHOV, I.L.

Testing rapid scrubbers for gas purification from chlorine.
TSvet. met. 35 no.3:42-48 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Scrubbers (Chemical technology)--Testing)
(Gases--Purification)

GLIKIN, G.

To fit everybody's taste. Mest.prom.i khud. promys. 3 no.1:7 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Sekretar' partiynogo byuro Pyatigorskogo shveypprombytkombinata.
(Piatigorsk---Service industries)